

# A NATURAL HISTORY OF PEARTREE GREEN

A REPORT BY  
SOUTHAMPTON WILDLIFE LINK

Broadlands Valley Conservation Group, Hampshire Badger Link, Hampshire & IOW  
Naturalist's Trust, Southampton Commons and Parks Protection Society,  
Southampton Natural History Society, Southampton Schools Conservation Corps,  
Hawthorns Wildlife Association, British Butterfly Conservation Society, R.S.P.B.  
British Trust for Ornithology, English Nature.

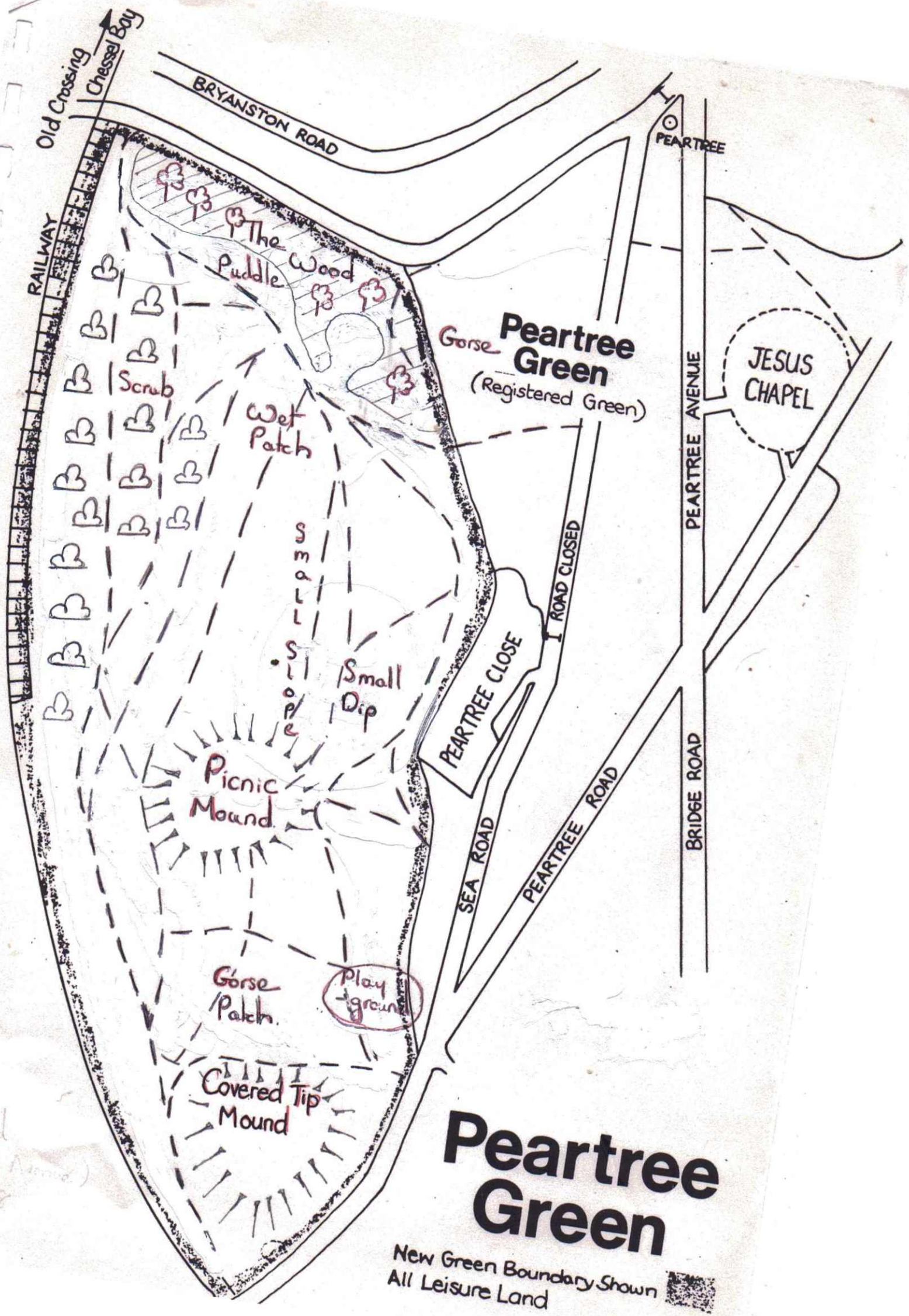
Hon. Sec. Mrs P. Loxton, 3 Canton St, Southampton

February 1992



- 1 Field Rose
- 2 Soapwort
- 3 Hedge Brown  
Butterfly
- 4 White Mullein
- 5 Small Heath  
Butterfly
- 6 Field Scabious
- 7 Musk Mallow
- 8 Common Mallow
- 9 Field Grasshopper
- 10 Restharrow
- 11 Kidney Vetch





To Road  
(1/2 Chessel Avenue)  
447348

**Peartree  
Green**  
New Green Boundary Shown  
All Leisure Land



**SOUTHAMPTON WILDLIFE LINK**  
**THE NATURAL HISTORY OF PEARTREE GREEN**  
**A REPORT**

**INTRODUCTION**

Peartree Green is a remnant of the Ridgeway Heath that today consists of two parts; the original "village green" (expressly excluded from the enclosure of common land c 1814) and the land below it that is bounded by the railway and Sea Road. The Old Common has long been valued as a recreational amenity. It was safeguarded from encroachment in 1872 by a Court of Chancery Award, and was duly registered under the 1965 Commons Registration Act as a Town Green. Within living memory the grass has been grazed, but today most of it mown, with rough patches left below Sea Road. A Pear Tree, *Pyrgus pyrifolia*, has pride of place at the top of the Green. Traces of the original ditch and elm hedgerow can be seen along Sea Road, which served the Green, along with Peartree Road, until Peartree Avenue was driven straight across it. The soil here is thin and stony, so that the turf is poor and sparse, especially where, in the past, there has been abuse by vehicles. Areas of Early Hair-grass *Aira praecox* and Sheep's Sorrel *Rumex acetosella* and mosses giving a brown appearance in summer. The flora here, apart from grasses, is limited to wayside weeds: Hedge Mustard, Mugwort, Dandelions, Cat's Ear and Chickweed, with Daisies and Buttercups in the grass. Peartree Avenue has been planted with London Planes, Sea Road with Limes.

Above Peartree Close, Sea Road has been closed to traffic since 1978. One of the most interesting developments is the subsequent growth of a carpet of lichens on the asphalt surface. The predominant species is the grey *Lecanora campestris*, with spots of orange *Caloplaca heppiana*, and yellow *C. citriana*.

The new "green" has had a far more chequered history and so has developed a very varied and interesting flora. A brief resumé of the different uses to which the land has been put will help explain the nature of the existing vegetation and wildlife.

At the lower end, off Sea Road, there were houses until the last war. The area is now a grass covered mound, with an overgrown track beside the railway. Before 1984 there was a wide variety of plants at this spot, but most have disappeared, being swamped by brambles and Hogweed.

At the northern end of this area, beside the path that leads to the level-crossing over the railway, is a belt of land originally set aside for housing and other use. Undeveloped, it is now covered with trees, mainly Oak and Willow with some Hawthorn and Ash. Below the old green the land drops sharply, and at this point, spring water comes to the surface, allowing the woodland to flourish and also creating a boggy area for reeds *Phragmites communis*, Codlins and Cream *Epilobium hirsutum* and water-loving plants. Pools of water were always a feature here where the ground has been disturbed, and



they still come and go, depending on the season and the rainfall. One or two are permanent, the clay soil having formed a hard basin, though they dry out in times of drought. Some plants, such as Marsh Watercress, are able to survive dormant for several years, until a wet summer provides ideal growing conditions again.

The remainder of the land between Peartree Green and the railway was old pasture until the sixties, when it was used as a tip for railway debris such as cinders, concrete sleepers and so on, which were piled into long banks beside the railway lines. When tipping ceased and the lines were dismantled, the empty area was very soon covered by a splendid range of flowering plants and shrubs. There were three distinct habitats: the bare banks of cinders, the gorse-covered area beyond and a wide strip of land beside the railway.

The first was rapidly colonised by Ox-tongues (*Picris echioides* and *P. hieraeoides*), Ox-eye Daisies (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*), Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), with some Mulleins, Mignonette, Thistles and Wall Rocket. Lack of topsoil appeared to be no obstacle.

The scrubby area was rich in herb species, especially legumes; some 28 species were recorded here before 1984. The richest area was the strip beside the railway, where an abundance of old concrete provides enough lime in the soil for plants associated with chalk downland to grow, notably Kidney Vetch, Field Scabious, Salad Burnet, Clematis, as well as wild roses, Honeysuckle, Melilot, *Ononis* and Soapwort.

By 1984 well over 200 plants had been recorded here. Then, following a serious fire in 1983, the whole area was "landscaped" - the railway tips were bulldozed into a mound in the centre and the ground around raked and levelled, apart from a small stretch of embankment designated for the protection of the White Mullein. The "picnic" mound was grassed, though it took several years for a good covering of vegetation to develop. It is still very weedy with coarse grasses and plants. The levelled area around was left to recover its original vegetation such as the gorse, and much of it is now mown regularly.

By popular request the wide swathe of ground beside the railway was left to recover naturally from the fire, since much of it was unaffected by clearance. This was the finest area botanically and thus the richest in insects, especially butterflies. It also contains the stretch of bank that holds *Verbascum lychnitis*, *Colutea arborescens*, *Buddleia* in plenty, *Clematis vitalba*, *Rosa arvensis* and other shrubs giving cover for wildlife.

Unfortunately, further clearance took place, followed by wild flower seeding and tree planting. About fifty holes were dug for saplings, few of which survived, but the disturbed ground was rapidly invaded by brambles and Japanese Knot-grass which are now crowding out the original vegetation. The wild flower seed contained too much clover and Lucerne (*Melilotus sativa*). Whereas previously there had been over two dozen leguminous plants, all widespread but none dominant, the same cannot be said for the Lucerne which is now over-prolific and the most abundant plant here. Some careful



conservation is required here urgently to curb the invasion of brambles and open up the areas that supported the Kidney Vetch (most important for butterflies), Scabious, Mignonette and Soapwort (not seen for several years).

The vegetation of Peartree is changing from year to year. Some of the bare-ground colonisers recovered for a few years after the clearance but have since disappeared. The grassland species continue to reappear, some after a number of years absence. It may be that changing mowing regimes affect their flowering times.

Peartree Green is an important link between other open spaces east of the River Itchen. The railway provides a corridor to Chessel Bay Nature Reserve and another relic of Ridgeway Heath below Gainsford Road. A great many of the plants which flourished at Millbrook before the reclaimed land was there was developed also invaded the open ground at Peartree. The proximity of the River Itchen and the protection afforded by the railway makes Peartree Green a birdwatcher's delight. Many birds can be seen flying over and about sixteen are probably breeding residents. Taken in conjunction with Chessel Bay Nature Reserve, this is a valuable wildlife resource.

The following list of the flora of the whole of Peartree Green includes records made since 1976 and is therefore not definitive.



# APPENDIX 1. FLORA OF PEARTREE GREEN

Plants marked \* not recorded since 1984.

Acer campestre	Field Maple
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore
Achillea millifolium	Yarrow
Achillea ptarmica	Sneezewort
Aethusa cynapium	Fool's Parsley
Agropyron caninum	Bearded Couch Grass
Agropyron repens	Twitch
Agrostis gigantea	Common Bent-Grass
Agrostis stolonifera	Bent-Grass
Agrostis tenuis	Common Bent-Grass
Aira praecox	Early Hair-Grass
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard
Alopecurus geniculatus	Marsh Foxtail
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail
Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet Pimpernel
Anisantha sterilis	Barren Brome
Anthemis cotula	Stinking Mayweed
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-Grass
* Anthoxanthum sylvestris	
Anthyllis vulneranica	Kidney-Vetch
Arabidopsis thaliana	Thale Cress
Arenaria seryllifolia	Thyme-leaved Sandwort
Armoracia rusticana	Horseradish
Arrhenathrum elatius	Oat-Grass
Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort
* Atriplex littoralis	Shore-Orache
Atriplex patula	Iron-root
Ballota nigra	Black Horehound
Barbarea vulgaris	Winter Cress
Bellis perennis	Daisy
* Beta maritima	
Betula sp.	Birch
Brassica nigra	Black Mustard
Bromus mollis	Lop-Grass
Bryonia dioica	White Bryony
Buddleja davidii	Buddleia
Calystegia sepium	Larger Bindweed
Capsella bursa-pastoris	Shepherd's Purse
Cardamine hirsuta	Hairy Bitter-cress
* Carex contigua	Spiked Sedge
* Carex hirta	Hammer Sedge
* Carex ovalis	Oval Sedge



Centaurea nigra	Lesser Knapweed
Centaurea scabiosa	Greater Knapweed
* Centaureium minus	Common Centaury
Cerastium glomeratum	Sticky Mouse-ear Chickweed
Cerastium holosteoides	Common Mouse-ear Chickweed
Chaenorrhinum minus	Small Toadflax
Chamaenerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willow-herb
Chenopodium album	Fat Hen
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum	Ox-eye Daisy
Cichorium intybus	Chicory
Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle
Clematis vitalba	Old Man's Beard
Clinopodium vulgare	Wild Basil
Colutea arborescens	Bladder Senna
Convolvulus arvensis	Bindweed
Coronopus didymus	Lesser Swine-cress
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn
Crepis biennis	Rough Hawk's-beard
* Crepis taraxacifolia	Beaked Hawk's-beard
* Cymbalaria muralis	Ivy-leaved Toadflax
* Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dog's-tail
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot
Daucus carota	Wild Carrot
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass
Diploxaxis muralis	Wall Rocket
Diploxaxis tenuifolia	Perennial Wall Rocket
Dipsacus fullonum	Teasel
Endymion non-scriptus	Bluebell
Epilobium adenocaulon	Willow Herb
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Hairy Willow Herb
Equisetum arvense	Common Horsetail
Equisetum telmateia	Great Horsetail
Erigeron canadensis	Canadian Fleabane
Erodium cicutarium	Storksbill
Erophila verna	Whitlow Grass
Eupatorium cannabinum	Hemp Agrimony
Euphorbia amygdaloides	Wood Spurge
Euphorbia helioscopia	Sun Spurge
Euphorbia peplus	Petty Spurge
Festuca rubra	Creeping Fescue
Fragaria vesca	Wild Strawberry
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash
Fumaria officinalis	Common Fumitory
Galium aparine	Hedge Bedstraw



Galium mollugo	Goosegrass
Geranium columbinum	Long-stalked Cranesbill
Geranium dissectum	Cut-leaved Cranesbill
Geranium molle	Dove's-foot Cranesbill
Geranium pyrenaicum	Mountain Cranesbill
Geranium robertianum	Herb Robert
Geum urbanum	Herb Bennet
Gnaphalium uliginosum	Marsh Cudweed
Hedera helix	Ivy
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed
Holcus lanatus	Yorshire Fog
Hordeum murinum	Wall Barley
Hypericum perforatum	Common St John's Wort
Hypochoeris radicata	Cat's Ear
Juncus triflorus	Rush
Juncus conglomeratus	Rush
Juncus effusus	Soft Rush
Juncus inflexus	Rush
Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious
Lactuca serriola	Prickly Lettuce
Lamium album	White Dead Nettle
Lamium purpureum	Red Dead Nettle
Lapsana communis	Nipple Wort
Lathyrus montanus	Bitter Vetch
Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow Vetchling
Leontodon autumnalis	Autumnal Hawkbit
Lepidium heterophyllum	Smith's Cress
Linaria purpurea	Purple Toadflax
Linaria repens	Pale Toadflax
Linaria vulgaris	Toadflax
* Lolium multiflorum	Italian Rye-grass
Lolium perenne	Rye-grass
Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle
Lotus corniculatus	Birdsfoot-trefoil
Lotus tenuis	Slender Birdsfoot-trefoil
Lotus uliginosus	Large Birdsfoot-trefoil
Luzula campestris	Field Woodrush
* Luzula multiflora	Many-headed Woodrush
* Malva moschata	Musk Mallow
Malva sylvestris	Common Mallow
Matricaria matricarioides	Rayless Mayweed
Matricaria recutita	Wild Chamomile
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick
Medicago sativa	Lucerne
Melandrium album	White Campion



Melandrium rubrum	Red Campion
Melilotus alba	White Melilot
Melilotus altissima	Tall Melilot
Melilotus officinalis	Common Melilot
Mentha spicata	Spearmint
Mercurialis annua	Annual Mercury
Mercurialis perennis	Dog's Mercury
Misopates orontium	Weasel's Snout
Odontites verna	Red Bartsia
Oenothera erythrosepala	Evening Primrose
Ononis repens	Restharrow
Papaver rhoeas	Field Poppy
Parthenocissus sp.	Virginia Creeper
Pastinaca sativa	Wild Parsnip
Petasites fragrans	Winter Heliotrope
Phleum pratense	Timothy
Picris echioides	Bristly Ox-tongue
Picris hieracioides	Hawksweed Ox-tongue
Pimpinella saxifraga	Burnet Saxifrage
Plantago coronopus	Buck's-horn Plantain
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort
Plantago major	Great Plantain
Poa annua	Annual Rye Grass
Poa pratensis	Meadow Grass
Poa trivialis	Rye Grass
Polygonum aviculare	Bindweed
Polygonum convolvulus	Black Bindweed
Polygonum lapathifolium	Pale Persicaria
Polygonum persicaria	Willow Weed
Polypogon monspeliensis	Annual Beardgrass
Potentilla erecta	Common Tormentil
Potentilla reptans	Creeping Cinquefoil
Poterium polygamum	Burnet
Poterium sanguisorba officinale	Salad Burnet
Primula veris	Cowslip
Pulicaria dysenterica	Fleabane
Quercus robur	Oak
Ranunculus bulbosus	Bulbous Buttercup
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup
Raphanes raphanistrum	Wild Radish
Reseda lutea	Wild Mignonette
Reseda luteola	Dyer's Rocket
Riynontia japonica	
Rorippa islandica	Marsh Yellow-cress
Rosa canina	Dog Rose



Rubus fruticosus	Blackberry
Rumex acetosa	Sorrel
Rumex acetosella	Sheep's Sorrel
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock
* Sagina procumbens	Procumbent Pearlwort
Salix cinerea	Sallow
Salix fragilis	Crack Willow
Sambucus nigra	Elder
Saponaria officinalis	Soapwort
Sarothamnus scoparius	Broom
* Sedum acre	Wall-pepper
Sedum sp.	Stonecrop
* Senecio erucifolius	Hoary Ragwort
Senecio jacobaea	Ragwort
Senecio squalidus	Oxford Ragwort
Senecio viscosus	Stinking Groundsel
Senecio vulgaris	Groundsel
* Silaum silaus	Pepper Saxifrage
Silene cucubalus	Bladder Campion
Sinapis alba	White Campion
Sinapis arvensis	Wild Mustard
Sisymbrium officinale	Hedge Mustard
Solanum dulcamara	Woody Nightshade
Solanum nigrum	Black Nightshade
Solidago virgaurea	Goldenrod
Sonchus asper	Spiny Sow Thistle
Sonchus oleraceus	Sow Thistle
* Spergularia rubra	Sand-spurrey
Stellaria graminea	Lesser Stitchwort
* Symphytum officinale	Comfrey
Taraxacum officinale	Common Dandelion
Teucrium scorodonia	Wood Sage
Tilia sp.	Lime
Tragopogon pratensis	Goat's Beard
Trifolium arvense	Hare's-foot
Trifolium campestre	Hop Trefoil
Trifolium dubium	Lesser Yellow Trefoil
Trifolium hybridum	Alsike Clover
Trifolium micranthum	Slender Trefoil
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover
Trifolium repens	White Clover
Trifolium striatum	Soft Trefoil
Trisetum flavescens	Yellow Oat
Tussilago farfara	Colt's Foot
Ulex europaeus	Gorse



Ulmus procera	English Elm	Rubus fruticosus
Urtica dioica	Stinging Nettle	Rumex acetosa
Valerianella locusta	Lamb's Lettuce	Rumex acetosella
Verbascum lychnitis	White Mullein	Rumex crispus
Verbascum thapsus	Aaron's Rod	Rumex crispus
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell	Salix cinerea
Veronica hederifolia	Ivy Speedwell	Salix virens
Veronica persica	Buxbaum's Speedwell	Salix virens
Vicia cracca	Tufted Vetch	Salix virens
* Vicia hirsuta	Hairy Tare	Salix virens
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch	Salix virens
* Vicia sepium	Bush Vetch	Salix virens
* Vicia tetrasperma	Smooth Tare	Salix virens
Viola tricolor	Wild Pansy	Salix virens
Vulpia bromoides	Barren Fescue	Salix virens
Vulpia myuros	Rat's-tail Fescue	Salix virens



# PEARTREE GREEN BIRD RECORDS

Philip Budd

\* = Probable and certain breeding birds

Cormorant	Kestrel
Spotted Flycatcher	Oystercatcher
Wheatear	Lapwing
Whinchat	Black-headed Gull
Redstart	Herring Gull
* Robin	Common Gull
* Blackbird	Feral Pigeon
Song Thrush	Stock Dove
Mistle Thrush	Wood Pigeon
Redwing	Collared Dove
Fieldfare	Cuckoo
* Long-tailed Tit	Swift
Blue Tit	Green Woodpecker
Great Tit	Great-spotted Woodpecker
Coal Tit	Lesser-spotted Woodpecker
* Wren	* Skylark
* Chaffinch	* Meadow Pipit
Brambling	Tree Pipit
* Goldfinch	Pied Wagtail
* Greenfinch	Swallow
Siskin	House Martin
* Linnet	* Dunnock
Bullfinch	Reed Warbler
House Sparrow	* Whitethroat
Starling	* Lesser Whitethroat
* Magpie	* Blackcap
Carrion Crow	Willow Warbler
Heron	Goldcrest
Mallard	Pied Flycatcher
Sparrowhawk	



## INVERTEBRATES

recorded from Peartree Common by Julian Cremona

### ARACHNIDA

There are a number of different species of soil mite, mostly unidentified. eg. *Eriophyiade* (gall forming mites) and *Bryobia* (clover mite).

The harvestmen *Phalangium opilio* and *Leiobunum rotundum* are both common. Of the spiders *Pardosa* (*Lycosa*) *monticola* - a wolf spider is common in open areas. *Argiope bruennichi* is a particularly important species that has been establishing colonies, one of which is at Peartree, along the south coast in recent years.

### CRUSTACEA

*Platyarthus* sp. (small white woodlouse) is found in the ant colonies

### MYRIAPODS

*Geophilus* sp. and *Lithobius variegatus* (both centipedes) abundant

### INSECTA

(A) abundant; (O) occasional; (R) rare but has been recorded

Collembola: springtails

Entomobryoidea (O)

Poduroidea (O)

Dermaptera: earwigs

*Forficula auricularia* (A)

Hemiptera: true bugs

*Pentatoma* spp. (A, in recent years during autumn)

Mirid bugs:

*Blepharidopterus angulatus* (A)

*Amblytylus nasutus* (A)

*Anthocoris nemorum* (O)

*Philaenus spumarius* (A)

*Cercopis vulnerata* (R)

Jassids - leaf hoppers (A)

Odonata: dragonflies

*Cordulegaster boltonii* the gold-ringed dragonfly (O, during late summer)

*Aeshna cyanea* southern aeshna (O)

*Pyrrhosoma nymphula* common red damselfly (O)



# Neuroptera:

Chrysopa septempunctata lacewing (A)

# Mecoptera

Panorpa communis scorpion fly (O, near brambles)

# Diptera:

Tipula maxima (A)

Dilophus febrilis St. Mark's Fly (O in spring)

Rhagio scolopacea (O)

Empis sp. (O)

Bombylius major (O)

# Syrphids:

Volucella zonaria (R)

Volucella inanis (R)

Volucella bombylans (R)

Xylota sp. (O)

Eristalis tenax (A)

Eristalis arbustorum (A)

Helophilus pendulus (A)

Platychirus sp. (O)

Melanostoma sp. (O)

Syrphus balteatus (A)

Rhingia campestris (A)

Dryomyza flaveola (O)

# Trypetids

several species of "picture wing" flies found on thistles

Sepsid species (O)

Muscid species (A)

Calliphorids (A)

Lucilia sp. (A)

Lavaevora fera (R)

# Coleoptera:

Melolontha melolontha (A)

Cantharis rustica (O)

Rhagonycha fulva (A)

Lucanus cervus Stag Beetle an uncommon species on the decline in the UK. (O, seen flying in early summer)

Dorcus parallelipipedus lesser stag beetle (O)

Carabus violaceus (O)

Carabus granulatus (O)

Amara aenea (A)



Notiophilus biguttatus	(A)
Agonum assimile	(A)
Pterostichus madidus	(A)
Dromius sp.	(O)
Bembidion sp.	(O)
Clytus arietis	wasp beetle (O)
Athous sp.	click beetle (O)

Lepidoptera:

Celastrina agriolus	Holly blue (A, in last few springs)
Ochlodes venatus	Large Skipper butterfly (O)
Apamea secalis	Common Rustic moth (O)
Plusia gamma	Silver Y (A)
Eurrhynx hortulata	Lesser Magpie Moth (O)
Phalera bucephala	Bufftip (O)
Drepana falcata	Pebble Hooktip (O)
Abraxas grossulariata	Magpie Moth (R)
Deilephila elpenor	Elephant Hawk Moth (O)

VERTEBRATES

Hedgehog	(O)
Fox	regular sightings
Roe Deer	pair, occasionally seen but move along railway to behind Gainsford Road and Chessil Bay
Muntjac	(R)
Field Mouse	(O)

BIRDS

Red-necked (?) parakeet; a pair often seen here in recent months. Live in Bitterne and come down for picnics on sunny days.



## FUNGI RECORDED ON PEARTREE GREEN

P. Budd, 1983 to 1986

Agaricus campestre	Bovista plumbea
Clitocybe cyathiformis	Clitocybe fragrans
Coprinus atramentarius	Coprinus comatus
Coprinus plicatilis	Daedalea quercina
Flammulina velutipes	Gymnopilus penetrans
Hebeloma crustuliniforme	Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca
Hypholoma squarrosum	Lycoperdon depressum
Lycoperdon perlatum	Lyophyllum carbonarium
Lyophyllum decastes	Marasmius oreades
Mycena olivacea-marginata	Nolanea staurosporus
Panaeolus sp.	Psathyrella lacrymabunda

## BUTTERFLY RECORDS FOR PEARTREE GREEN

P. Budd, 1981 to 1991

Twenty species have been definitely recorded

Satyridae: Five species.

Meadow Brown is very common, and both Speckled Wood and Gatekeeper are plentiful. Small Heath used to be common before 1984, and I made one sighting of a Wall Brown on 23rd August 1983.

Nymphalidae: Five species.

Small Tortoiseshell is usually common. Peacocks, Commas and Red Admirals are also frequently seen, especially on the Buddleja. Painted Lady can be seen in some years.

Lycaenidae: Two species.

Common Blue is very common on the Green. Small Copper appeared in 1984, but not seen since.

Pieridae: Six species.

Large and Small White are common to very common. Green-veined White and Brimstone occur in small numbers. An Orange Tip was seen on 18th June 1984. Immigrant Clouded yellows have also been recorded.

Hesperiidae: Two species.

Large and Small Skippers are very common, but may have declined since 1984.

## MOTH RECORDS ON PEARTREE GREEN

P. Budd, 1981 to 1991

I have records for thirteen species of moths. The most obvious species are day-flying species such as Cinnabar, Five-spot Burnet, Six-spot Burnet, Silver Y and Treble Lines. On 23rd August 1983 and 23rd September 1983 Hummingbird Hawkmoths were seen on the Buddleja. Other macro-moth records



include Yellow Shell, Lackey and Yellow Belle. The last is a coastal species seen on a Wildlife Link visit on 28th May 1991. Micro-moths include the abundant Grass Moths (*Crambus* and *Agriphila*), the Rush Veneer (*Nomophila noctuella*) and two woodland species, the Green Longhorn (*Adela* sp.) and Geoffroy's Tubic (*Alabonia geoffrella*).

#### OTHER INSECT RECORDS ON PEARTREE GREEN

P. Budd, 1982 to 1986

##### Beetles

Nine species including various ladybirds such as *Exochomus*, *Thea 22-punctata*, *Coccinella 7-punctata* and *Propylea 14-punctata*. Also two ground beetles *Harpalus aeneas* and *H. rufipes*; The Devil's Coach Horse *Ocypus olens*, Sailor Beetle *Cantharis rustica* and unidentified Click Beetles.

##### Diptera

Six species, nothing unusual. Hoverflies include *Syrphus ribesii* and *Eritalis*. Other species include Crane fly *Tipula*, Soldier Fly *Chloromyia*, Greenbottle *Lucilia* and Yellow Dung Fly *Scathophaga sterocoraria*.

##### Hymenoptera

Nineteen species. A number of different species of gall wasps have been identified thanks to a study of galls on oak trees. I have seen *Andricus kollari* and *A. quercus-calcis* plus *Neurotus fumipennis*, *N. quercusbaccarum* and *N. numismalis*. Also *Cynips quercusfolii*, *Biorhiza pallida* and on rose *Diplolepis rosae*. There are plenty of ants, including common species such as *Lasius flavus*, *L. Niger* and *Formica fusca*. There are Ichneumon wasps such as *Pimpla* and I saw *Ammophila* and the German Wasp *Vespula germanica*. Bumblebees are very plentiful, with *Bombus terrestris* and *B. lapidarius* (or *B. ruderarius*) particularly common. I have also the Homeless Bee *Nomada*.

##### Hemiptera

Seven species. Detailed study could reveal a much larger number. I have seen various shield bugs, such as *Sehirus bicolor*, *Piezodorus literatus*, *Palomena prasina*, *Picromerus bidens* and *Elasmotethus interstinctus*. I have also identified *Coreus marginatus* and *Phytocoris tiliae*.

##### Orthoptera

The three commonest grasshoppers have been recorded; *Omocestus viridulus*, *Corthippus brunneus* and *C. parallelus*. Also the Long-winged Conehead *Conocephalus discolor* is quite common.

##### Odonata

Just one species has been noted, i.e. *Sympetrum striolatum* and that was seen 23rd September 1983 before Peartree Green was bulldozed.

#### OTHER INVERTEBRATES ON PEARTREE GREEN

P. Budd, 1982 to 1986.

##### Spiders

Not studied much, but some easily seen and recognised species such as *Pisaura mirabilis* and *Misumena vatia* recorded.



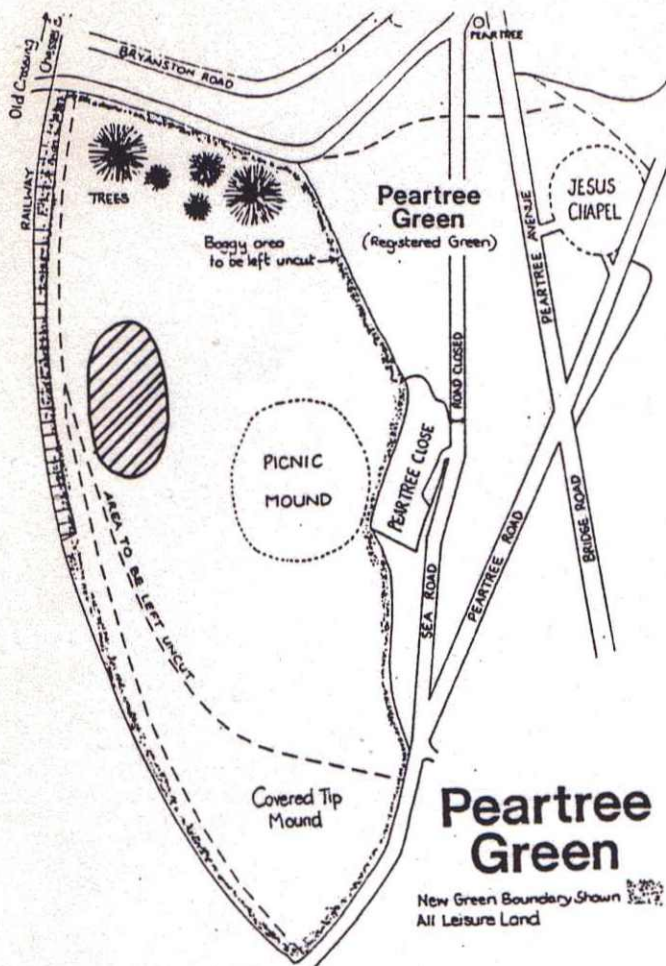
### Crustacea

Woodlice plentiful, but only the the Pillbug, *Armidillidium vulgare* recognised.

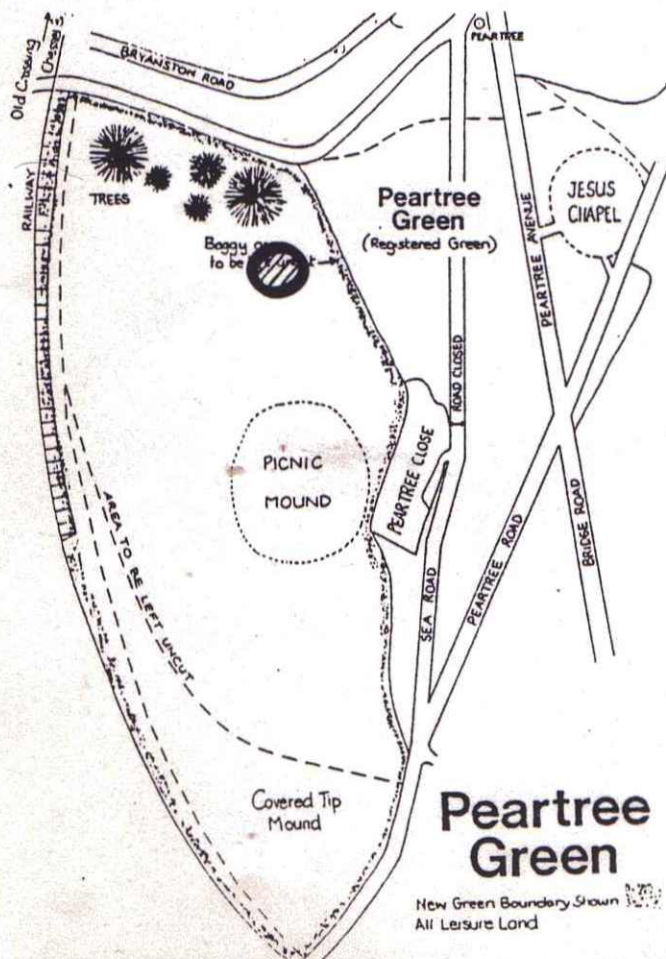
### Mollusca

The habitat is very suitable for many snail species and those identified by me include *Monacha cantiana*, *Candidula intersecta*, *Oxychilus alliarius* and *Trichia striolata*.

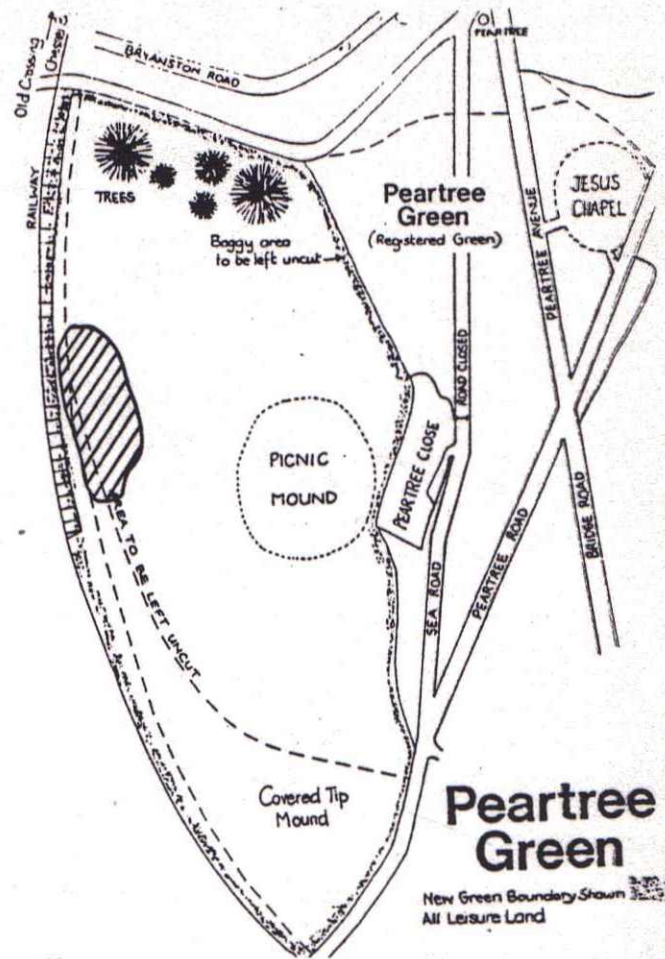




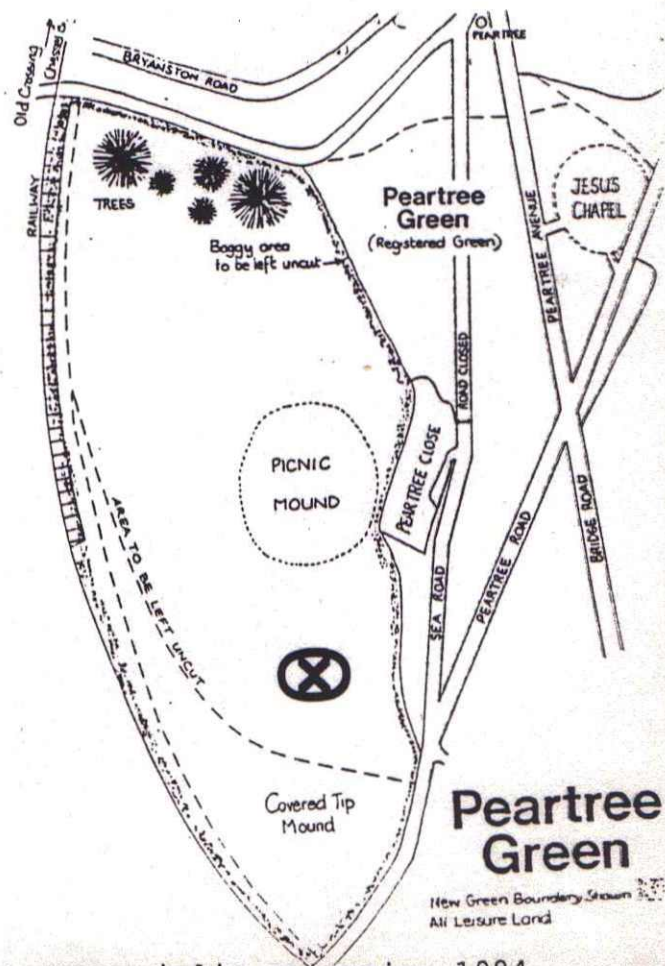
*Dipsacus fullonium*  
Seeded 1984



*Epilobium hirsutum*

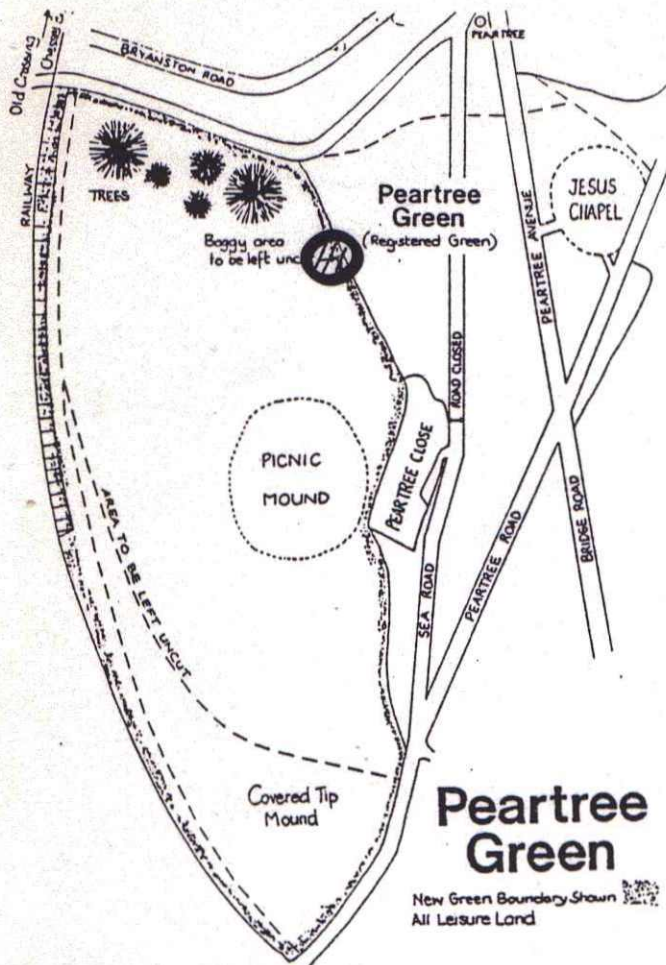


*Clinopodium vulgare*

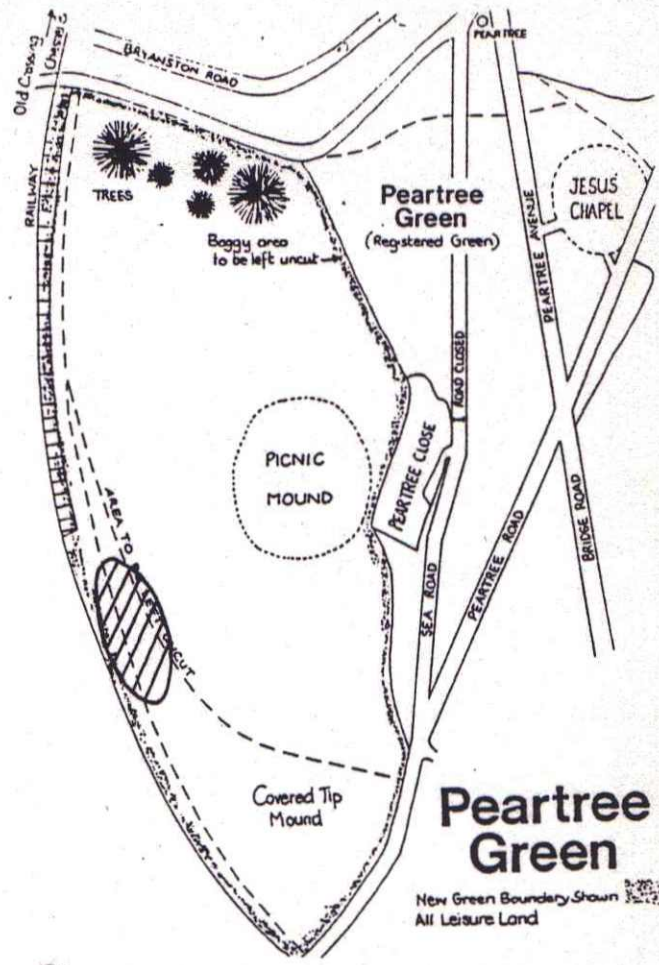


*Mercurialis perennis*, 1984

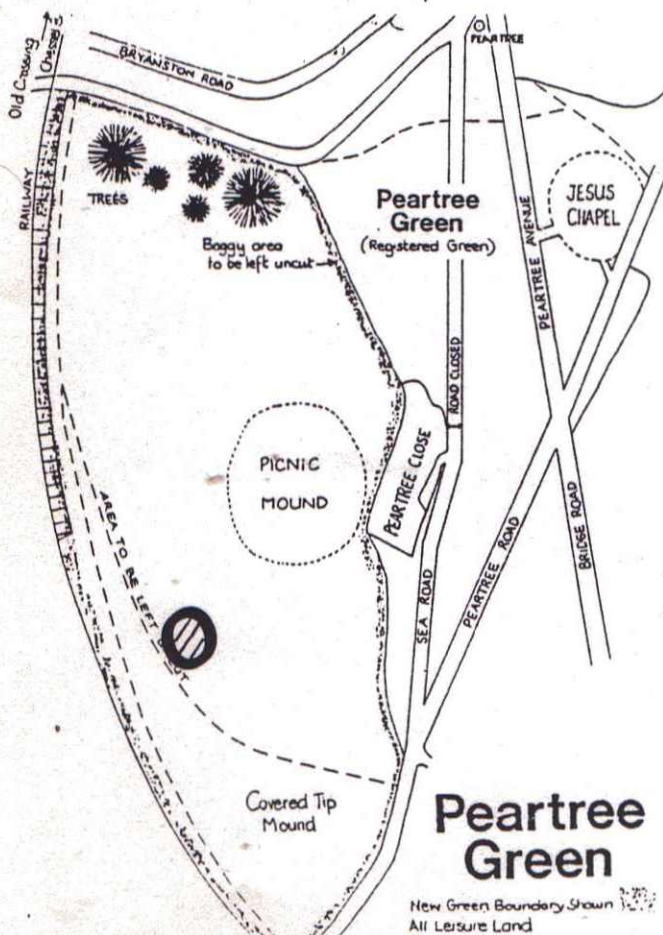




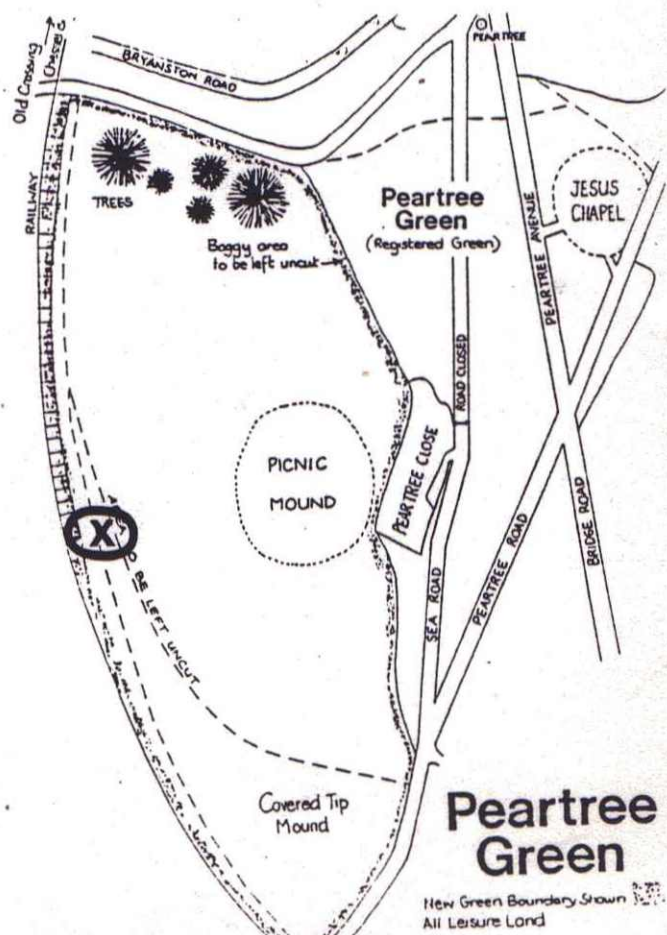
*Phragmitis communis*



*Poterium polygnum*

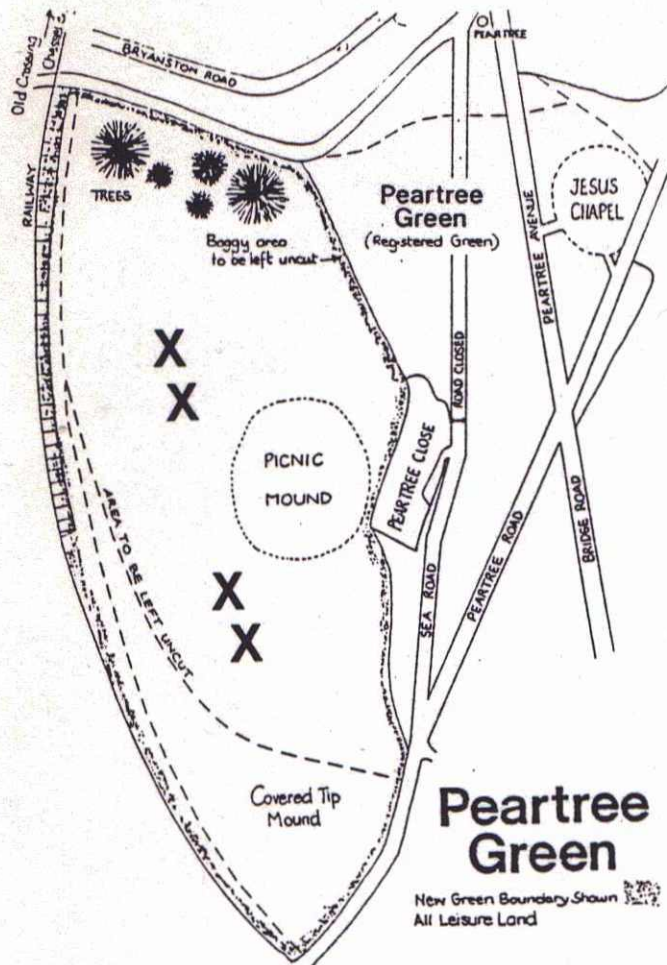


*Tanacetum vulgare*

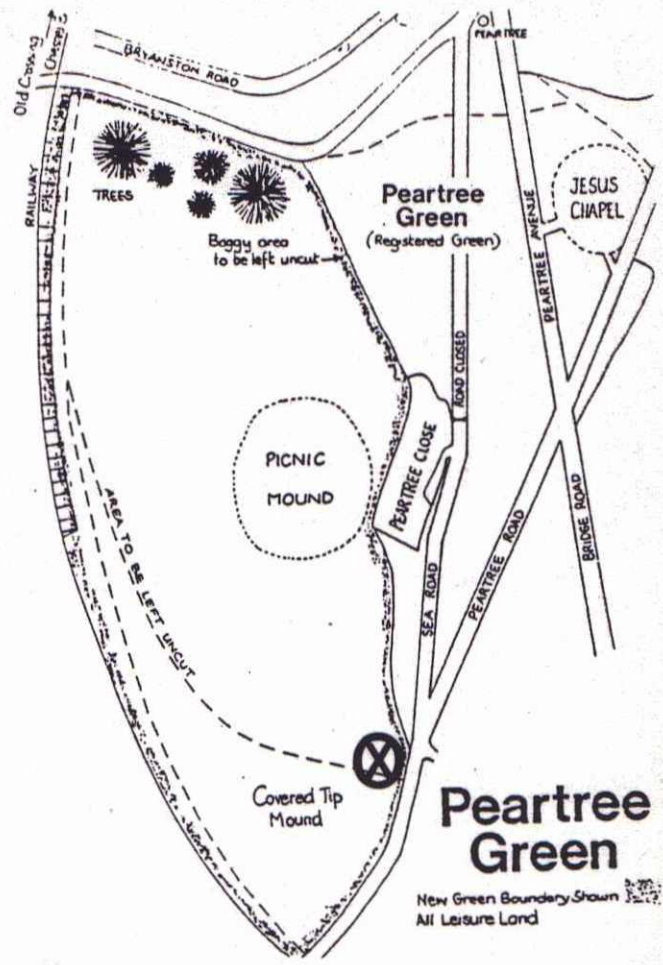


*Verbascum lychnitis*

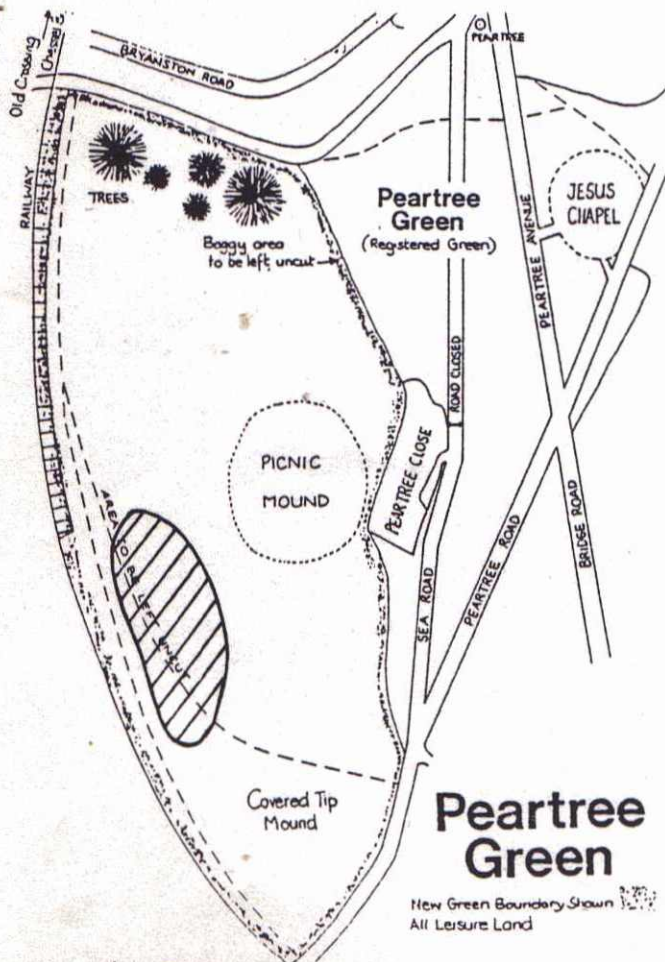




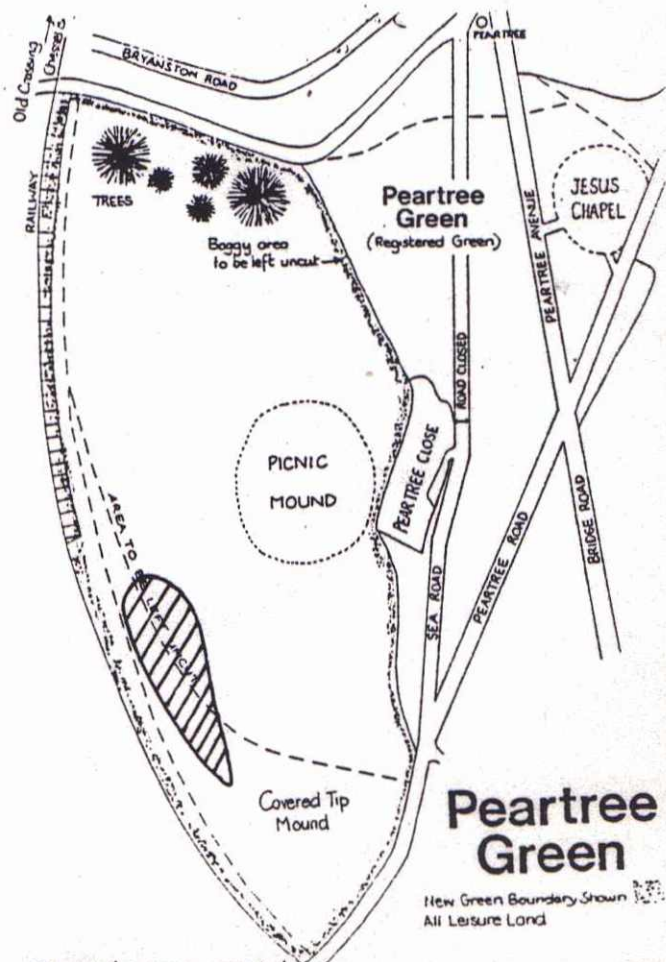
*Lotus tenuis*, also  
*L. tenuis* X *L. corniculatus*



*Malva moschata*  
 Not seen for several years

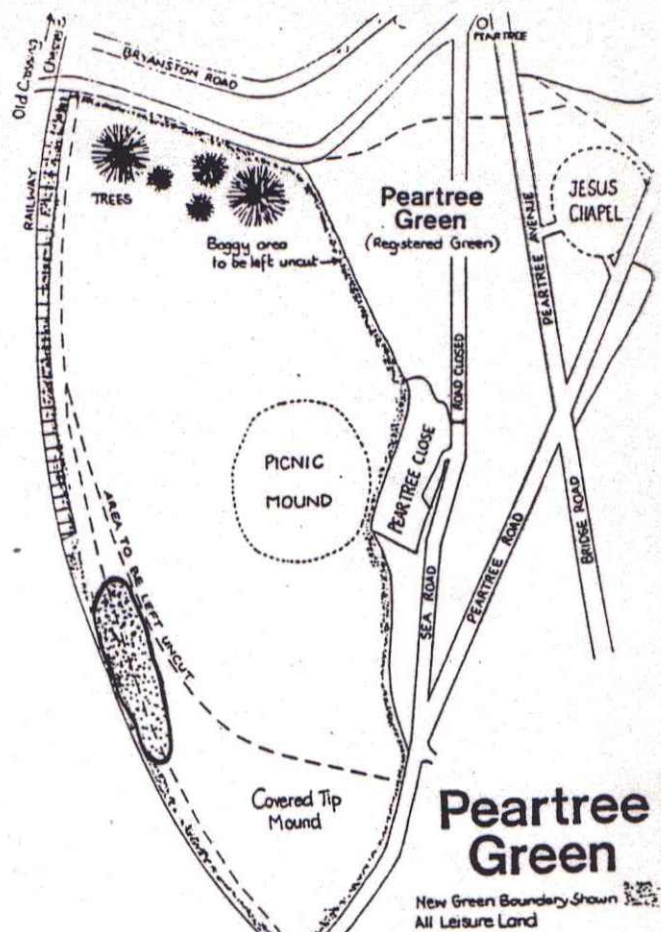
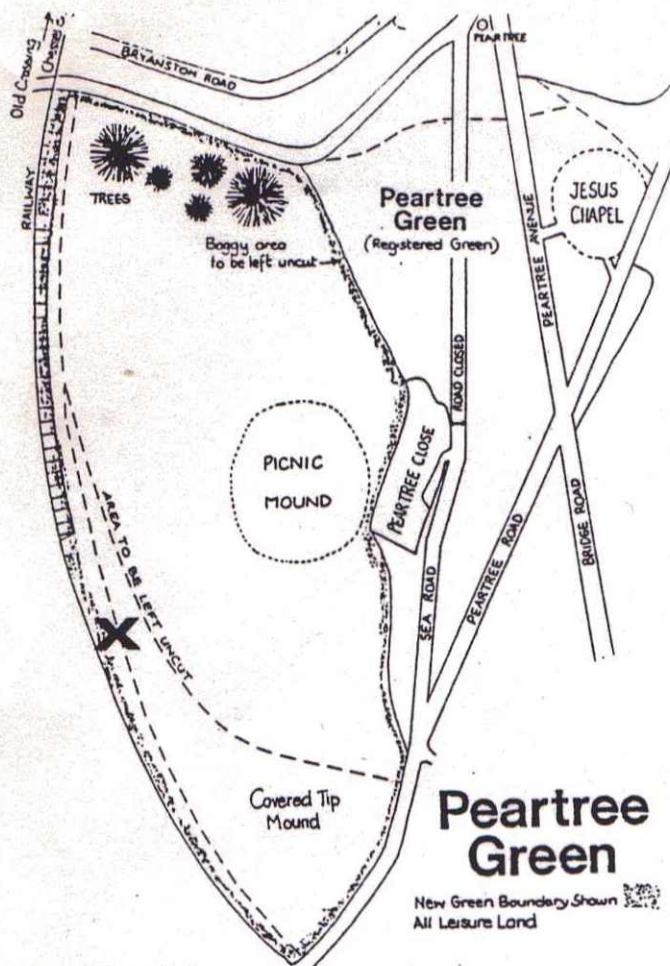


*Ononis repens*

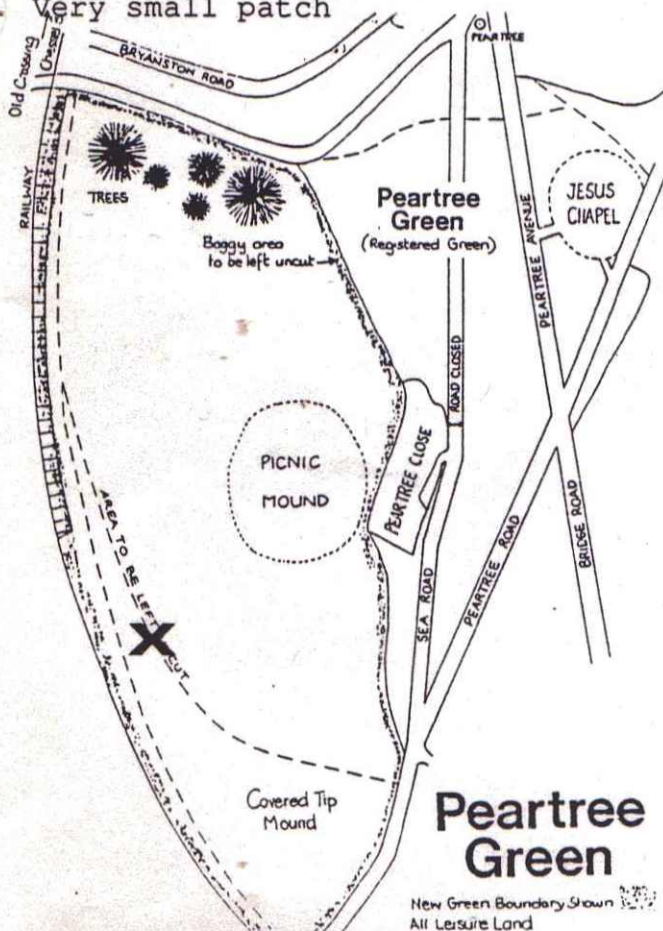


*Pastinaca sativa*



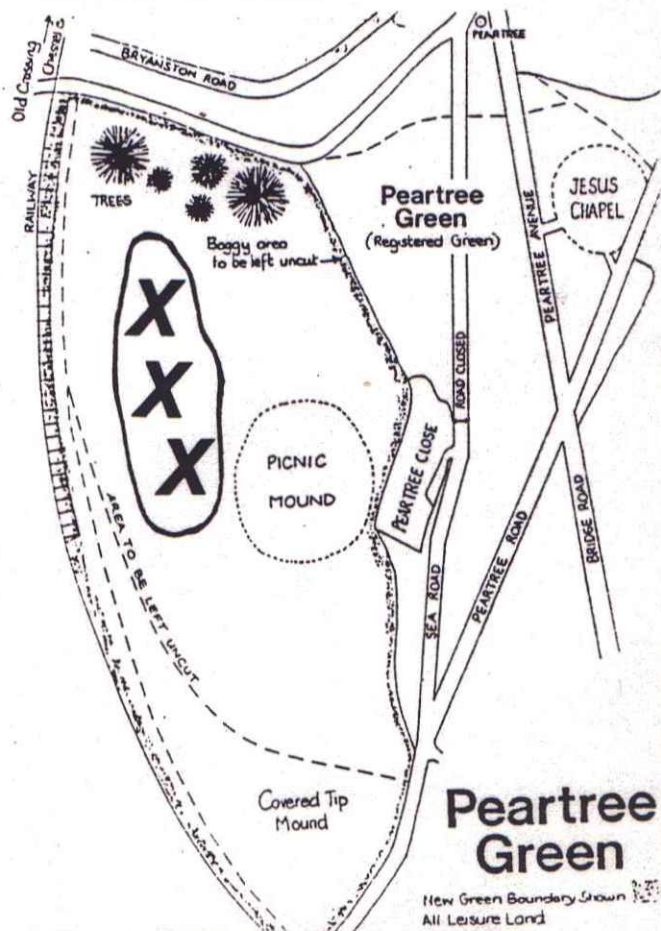


*Anthyllis vulneraria*  
Very small patch



*Saponaria officinalis*  
Old site, not recorded recently

*Knautia arvensis*



*Picris echioides*, pre 1984  
*P. hieracioides*, present